

17, 20, and 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 6885, to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to menhaden fishing.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1571. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 1, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Turkey River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 700); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1572. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 2, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Willapa River, in Pacific County, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 701); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1573. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Susquehanna River and tributaries, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, authorized under the provisions of House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, which was enacted into law, with modifications, in section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved on January 21, 1927; and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936, and the acts of Congress approved on June 20 and 25, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 702); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1574. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for a more permanent tenure for persons carrying the mails on star routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1575. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1942, in the amount of \$60,000 (H. Doc. No. 703); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1576. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the National Housing Agency and the Federal Works Agency, totaling \$50,000,000 (H. Doc.

No. 704); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1577. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943, involving a net increase of \$2,046,278, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 705); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Committee on Mines and Mining. H. R. 6295. A bill to suspend the requirement for the performance of annual labor on certain mining claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 2013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 6935. A bill extending the provisions for freeing the debt obligations of persons subject to the draft; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6936. A bill providing free laundry and dry-cleaning service to members of the military and naval forces while on active duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

H. R. 6937. A bill restricting the appropriations of all Government departments or agencies of the Government with respect to all publications not required by law; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2673. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, opposing the bill known as House bill 6250, which would dispense with the literacy test in applications of aliens over 50 years of age for naturalization, and favoring the provision of the election law of the State of New York which provides for a literacy test for all alien applicants for citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2674. Also, resolution of the American Bureau of Chiropractic, New York State Auxiliary, No. 47, urging the President of the United States to take cognizance of mechanical injuries to the backs of soldiers, and that appropriate steps be taken for the permanent creation of a place in the health service of the armed forces for chiropractic, either as a part of the present set-up of the Medical Corps or that a separate and distinct chiropractic corps be created to be confined strictly to the administration of chiropractic to soldiers who are in need of that type of health service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2675. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark, N. J., petitioning Congress to enact legislation providing for the establishment of daylight-saving time, superimposed upon the war time now in effect throughout the country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Very Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, whose beauteous world reveals the robe of an eternal glory, with whom is no variableness, no ebbing tide, no night, no changing shade: Hold Thou our feeble hands in Thine, as again we enter into the secret mystery of a new and gladsome day with its manifold tasks, its untried plans, that we may come to a more intimate knowledge of Thy will, and to a better understanding of ourselves.

Grant, we beseech Thee, to every citizen of our beloved country, grace to respond with heart and soul and mind to the call of duty in this high and holy service in behalf of our sorrow-laden world. And despite the present shadow and the agony of strife, grant that a new radiance may emerge to light the way for all the races of mankind, so that righteousness may walk this way once more, and the voice proclaiming justice, mercy, and a common brotherhood may ne'er again be hushed. We ask it in our Saviour's name, and for His sake. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. SMATHERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 13, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5802) to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DITTER, and

Mr. ENGEL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 5802. An act to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; and

H. R. 6495. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

#### REPORTS OF UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following messages from the President of the United States, which were read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the third report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the calendar year 1938 and the first 6 months of 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1939, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a brief résumé of the fourth report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1942.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### REPORT OF FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Eighth Annual Re-

port of the Federal Housing Administration, for the year ended December 31, 1941 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### EASEMENT IN LANDS OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (4), Justice (4), Agriculture (15), Commerce, and Labor; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Savannah, Ga.; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Chicago, Ill.; The National Archives (2); Federal Works Agency (2); United States courts, northern district of California; the Federal Security Agency; United States Employees Compensation Commission (2); the Civil Service Commission; Interstate Commerce Commission; and the Panama Canal, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### ELIMINATION OF NONESSENTIAL EXPENDITURES—LETTER FROM E. T. TAYLOR

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho. Mr. President, the war emergency has made it necessary to appropriate vast sums for defense purposes. Under such conditions it is essential that other expenditures should be cut to the bone. As the various appropriation bills come before us we should do everything possible to eliminate nonessentials, and especially activities which have been proved of little or no advantage to the public.

Agriculture is completely loyal to the war program, and its leaders recognize the trend toward a reduction in expenditures which are not essential. In providing abundant food supplies for ourselves and other nations associated with us, our farmers are performing an important service toward the ultimate victory which is sure to come. Congress in passing upon appropriations should do nothing which would tend to hinder agriculture and thus retard the flow of essential food supplies. Every encouragement must continue to be given to the proper activities of the Department of Agriculture. At the same time some of the ill-considered schemes which have been costly but which have been of little or no service to agriculture as a whole should be eliminated. There has been too great a tendency in recent years toward a regimentation of agriculture and its use as a laboratory for experimentation with untried ideas for changes in our social and economic institutions.

The feeling of some of the farmers of my State toward wasteful expenditures for agriculture is expressed graphically in a letter which I received from E. T.

Taylor, master of the Idaho State Grange. The letter relates directly to the pending agricultural appropriation bill. I can vouch for the esteem in which Mr. Taylor is held among the farmers of Idaho and as to the importance which should be attached to his views.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Taylor's letter be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IDAHO STATE GRANGE,  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, March 25, 1942.  
Senator JOHN THOMAS,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Thank you for your letter of the 19th, in which you enclosed copies of the Agriculture Department appropriations bill.

In reply to your request that I look it over and offer any suggestions that might come to mind, I beg to suggest the following as being some places where it appears to my mind that changes might be made.

The work of the Extension Department has become so duplicated with work of the Soil Conservation, Bureau of Home Economics, Farm Security Administration, and many similar activities that it would seem that a real cut should be made in the grand total appropriated for these activities.

Recently, at a meeting held in Coeur d'Alene, 19 women were present and lectured by representatives of 6 different agencies, all on the subject of farm gardens. This meeting probably cost the taxpayers around \$75 for the per diem and expenses of these lecturers.

In this connection, one representative of the Extension Department, who is a real garden expert and who has covered this work for years, could have given more advice and better advice than the whole group put together.

The Extension Department functioned in good shape in the last war without the aid of the swarms of useless incompetents who have now a place in the trough.

It is now impossible to hold a farm meeting of any kind without its being packed with Federal officeholders, all trying to foist their departments onto the farmer. Farm Credit, Farm Security, Soil Conservation, Bureau of Home Economics, Commodity Credit, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, bug hunters, and a great array of other agencies are there trying to get the farmer to borrow more money, swallow hair-brained crackpot ideas and schemes, all of which are the vehicle which keeps the agency on the pay roll.

In the last war the control of weeds, rodents, bugs, and pests, marketing problems, and everything necessary to be of real aid to the farmer was handled ably and well by the Extension Service. Now each activity has a bureau of its own, and if a question is now asked of an extension agent regarding any subject it becomes necessary for the extension agent to take it up with some of the other agencies. He dares not tell you himself, because the other departments will start a fight right away on the claim their territory is being invaded.

The time has come to cut out of our Agriculture Department all of the duplication of effort and useless activities that have been placed in it in the past few years.

There is a legitimate need for an efficient Department of Agriculture, but it has been made a nest of separate departments performing much absolutely useless service, and duplication of worthy activities.

It would be my suggestion that the Soil Conservation Service, Weed Control, Home Economics, and similar work, all in a much reduced form, be abolished as departments and the work put back in the Extension Department.



I would further suggest that the personnel and traveling expenses be sharply reduced, for all activities associated with the Agriculture Department. Put a rider on the bill to the effect that they must use the mails instead of the roads to get their yarns over. Farm personal calls and group meetings, costing the taxpayers large sums, are the way business is done now, where a franked letter would get over a far better story as it might come from some person who really was qualified to put it out.

On page 42 of the report I note the appropriation calls for \$501,315 for administration of the Soil Conservation Service, which is a reduction of less than 2 percent in personnel costs. On the other hand, the sum to be expended by this Department has been cut \$3,199,905, or about 12 percent. It would seem the personnel should be cut with the cut in services rendered.

The appropriation for the Farm Security Administration, on page 43, shows salaries and expenses raised \$11,352 while the amount of service to be rendered has been cut 22 percent. It would seem we are hanging onto the straphangers for future use. I believe this department has been operated as one of the most inefficient in Idaho, of any I have contacted.

This agency has been trying to organize cheese factories near Jerome and Twin Falls, right in the territory of the finest cooperative factories in the State. They are trying to set up cooperative stores and the statement of some of their workers is that "We must get more money out or we will be out of a job."

From a perusal of the bill it seems that the House has really tried to whittle it down, and I am much pleased to see that they took the position they display. I trust that the Senate may back them up and cut some more out also.

In the connection of appropriations will say that I am firmly of the opinion that all nonwar expenditures should be cut to the bone. The time has come when every ounce of effort must go into the war program. The fight by hundreds of useless agencies to hang onto their jobs is clearly disgusting to a large percentage of the citizens.

I have taken a lot of your time listening to my view on this matter, but I feel that a plain statement is what you wanted.

With best wishes to you in this day of difficulties, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. T. TAYLOR,  
Master, Idaho State Grange.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Peter Friezen, secretary of Farmers' Union, Local No. 768, of Cathay, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation favorable to the agricultural interests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by Harmony Lodge, No. 450, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Helpers, and Welders of America, American Federation of Labor, affiliated with the Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, Washington, D. C., protesting against the enactment of legislation to abolish the 40-hour workweek provision of law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A memorial of sundry citizens, telephone employees, of Hagerstown, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to tax trust funds set aside for pension purposes by companies and corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions of sundry citizens of Frederick and Cumberland, Md., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and

naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

#### PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY OF PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. GREEN presented resolutions adopted by the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island greatly appreciate the privileges, opportunities, and liberties afforded them by the United States of America; and

Whereas these men and women believe in the principles of democracy underlying the Government; and

Whereas these men and women cherish and love this land of freedom: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island, will do everything within our power whereby said privileges, opportunities, and liberties will continue in this great land, that we will in every way possible give everything, even to sacrifice our lives, if necessary, in order that those things which we hold sacred might continue to live and endure at all times.

Whereas the United States of America has been treacherously attacked by a member of the Axis Powers, thus threatening the liberty, tranquillity, and general welfare of all Americans as ordained and established in the Constitution of the United States of America, thus necessitating the United States of America to enter into this World War; and

Whereas the annual convention of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island is this 15th day of February 1942 in session at Smithfield, R. I.; and

Whereas the delegates at this convention represent many of Portuguese descent who are United States citizens, either fortunately by birth or wisely by naturalization, residing throughout the State of Rhode Island: Be it

*Resolved*, That we firmly and sincerely endorse all measures adopted by the United States Government to bring to a final success and victory this war for the preservation of our democracy and the peace of the world; and be it further

*Resolved*, That as 100-percent true and loyal American citizens, we stand solidly with the United States of America, regardless of what nation or nations are now or may hereafter enter into war against the United States of America.

#### REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred, for examination and recommendation, two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 2448. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Arthur Foran; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2449. A bill for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2450. A bill to authorize the President to acquire a stock pile of motor vehicles and parts and equipment therefor for national defense purpose; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2451. A bill for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston;

S. 2452. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard;

S. 2453. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes;

S. 2454. A bill to prescribe the relative rank of members of the Navy Nurse Corps in relation to commissioned officers of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 2455. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; and

S. 2456. A bill to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes," so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 2457. A bill to amend the act of April 27, 1916, establishing the Army and Navy Medal of Honor roll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 2458. A bill to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941; and

S. 2459. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the Postal Service employed in dual capacity; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

In my opinion there has been an apparent pat-on-the-back policy with reference to the treatment of enemy aliens who are obviously against this country. On the whole, I feel that the great masses of our labor forces are doing a good job, but we must eliminate from employment eligibility all those who are not eager to aid our industries in producing with a maximum of efficiency.

Mr. President, there is now a law on the statute books prohibiting employment of enemy aliens, but apparently its provisions are not sufficiently strong to make it effective. Reports to officials in our armed services indicate that numbers of enemy aliens are employed in war-production plants. If our war effort is to be effective, we must eliminate the possibility of the fifth column, the most effective weapon of the Axis. To eliminate the fifth column we must, first of all, see that enemy aliens are not given the opportunity for sabotage.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2460) to prohibit the employment of enemy aliens in war industries, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

# AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHIPSTEAD submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, etc., from \$7,531,005 to \$7,771,005, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6845, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

# RETIREMENT, WITH ADVANCED RANK, OF CERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS—RECOM- MITTAL OF BILL

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, on page 7 of the Senate Calendar will be found Order No. 1260, Senate bill 2285, to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of certain officers of the Navy. I should like to have the bill recommitted to the Naval Affairs Committee for the purpose of further study and consideration. Therefore, I move that Senate bill 2285 be taken from the calendar and recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

# STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILLIS TO INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMIT- TEE

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the statement made by him to the Indiana Republican State Committee on April 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# ADDRESS BY JAMES A. FARLEY AT COM- MUNION BREAKFAST FOR SCHRAFFT EMPLOYEES

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the communion breakfast for Schrafft employees, New York City, April 13, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# PUNISH THE DISLOYAL—EDITORIAL FROM THE GOLDFIELD (NEV.) NEWS

[Mr. BUNKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Punish the Disloyal," published in the Goldfield (Nev.) News of April 10, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

# LABOR PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the morning press carried a story that the President of the United States and his war labor cabinet will sit in conference today in an effort to bridge the gap between the views of labor and industry and wage stabilization. On Monday last the press carried a story on wage and profit ceilings and referred to a discussion by Charles Pack, head of the Doehler Die Casting Co., the Nation's largest producer of die castings, in which this gentleman said in a radio forum that profit ceilings were undemocratic, and that wage-profit limitations tend to kill incentive, encourage waste, incompetence, and inefficiency.

The morning press also carried a statement of labor leaders, who said that any proposed ceiling over wages is absolutely out, but they added that the President's suggestion for a stabilization of wages,

along with profits and prices, has won increasing support in labor circles.

Mr. President, the diversity of opinion upon the question of wage stabilization thus exemplified is similar to that in the United States Senate today upon what seems to me to be probably the most important, indeed, the paramount, issue on the home front at this moment. In view of the fact that the Senate of the United States has unanimously agreed to take up on Monday next the Connally labor bill, it seems to me that this meeting in the White House at this moment is exceedingly timely.

During the past few weeks Members of Congress have seen their mail increase by leaps and bounds, due to the great difference of opinion which exists in America today upon fundamental questions affecting the labor situation. High-pressure methods have been used by various groups in attempting to persuade or intimidate or coerce certain Members of Congress with respect to their particular viewpoint upon a complicated question.

On the other hand, hundreds of spontaneous letters have reached Members of Congress from every section of the country, written by those who have no interest other than to do the correct thing which will produce more in the way of war supplies and implements to the end that America may win this war and the totalitarian powers may be defeated.

I have read, Mr. President, the arguments which have been presented upon both sides of this question; I have studied the letters which have come to my office from various persons in my State who have a very definite opinion as to what should be done; and, strange as it may seem, it is difficult to find any great groups agreeing upon the proper solution of the labor problem.

Obviously, whatever is done in connection with legislation which may be enacted, if we enter upon the consideration of this question next week, many in this country will be disappointed.

During this same period of time we have been receiving this mail we have also heard various Senators express themselves very vigorously upon certain phases of proposed labor legislation.

Mr. President, when we start debating the Connally labor bill the door will be open to move the substitution of every labor bill which is now pending before the Senate—and there are at least three, and perhaps more—and each Senator who has introduced a labor bill in the Senate believes that he has a panacea for the labor troubles which exist in the country today. Any amendment involving the labor situation may be offered; and, out of these many different thoughts and ideas on what is best for America, will come bitterness, rancor, and disappointment before we finish these debates. Not only will such feelings come to the Senate, but starting next week what the Senate may do about labor legislation will be reflected throughout the four corners of the Nation.

Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making a most serious suggestion to the President of the United States and his War Labor Board, that during this con-

ference they discuss every phase of the so-called labor legislation now pending before the Senate. When I say "every phase" I mean every proposition which has heretofore been seriously raised by Members of the Senate and the people of this Nation. I am now talking about the question of wage limitations. I am talking about the number of hours a week that men should work in this emergency. I am discussing overtime and double time, and I am discussing the racketeering feature that exists not only in the labor organization, but also in the management in certain instances.

Mr. President, the real racketeers in the labor organizations are few and far between, but I undertake to say that they are doing more damage to the morale of this country in our effort successfully to prosecute the war, than any other single element involved in the labor problem.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend the heads of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for burying the hatchet in this great emergency, and in presenting a united front, insofar as those two great organizations are concerned. If these great leaders could, in this emergency, purge the racketeers in their entirety, few though they be in number, it would be a great stimulant to the morale of this country, insofar as unity is concerned, which is so indispensable if we are to win the war.

If the labor leaders, during this emergency, could adopt a policy which would permit a man to go into a defense work by the payment of a nominal sum as union dues, it would do more to allay the fears and increase the courage and restore the morale of our people than any other single act.

Mr. President, I am speaking from personal experience, which I have had in my own State, in the case of a great defense plant at Wilmington, Ill., where millions upon millions of dollars have been spent, and where men were charged exorbitant sums for the privilege of going to work upon a defense plant; I took it upon myself in that instance, through William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to break up that case of racketeering at this plant, and while the unions did exact a considerable sum in exorbitant dues from those who desired to work, the racket was ultimately ended because of President Green's intervention.

I fear the same thing is going to happen again in the case of the gigantic plants between Springfield and Decatur, Ill., upon which construction is being started. I have already seen signs of the racketeers moving in, racketeers who have not the country's interest at heart, but only their own selfish interests. It is a small matter, but, Mr. President, it is the small things creeping in on the domestic front that are causing disunity here. It is not the large things. It was pensions, it was a fan dancer, it was a little waste here and there, or a bonus of a small amount, or racketeering labor, that seemed to get the big play through the press, and which seemed to disturb the American people most seriously.

So, Mr. President, again I urge the President of the United States and the



War Labor Board to attempt along with management, to initiate in the conference today a program that will be satisfactory to the great majority of the American people.

We hear talk of making sacrifices. No one has made any sacrifices in America as yet, except the soldiers, the sailors, and the marines. No Member of Congress has made any sacrifice; no member of a labor organization has made any sacrifice; no member of management has made any sacrifice, and no member of Government, whether he be in the legislative, the executive, or the judicial branch, has made any sacrifices, when we compare civilian activities with what the men in uniform are doing at this very moment throughout the world.

Mr. President, we have not seen anything to date, so far as sacrifice is concerned. I admit that I am a pessimist and have been for a long time. I read the daily headlines about what our boys are doing, and I also see that Japan continues to go on and on, conquering vast stretches of territories, and extending her command farther and farther into the Pacific and into the Indian Ocean. I know Mr. Hitler continues to hold Europe in his grasp. We have not seen anything as yet, but we will soon see the greatest offensive against Russia and the United Nations around the Mediterranean the world has ever known, and the horror and the destruction of life and property in this drive will be the greatest in all war history. That the Allies can hold on I am not certain. God knows I pray they will. But while this world catastrophe is at our very feet, when the world is on fire, when the United States of America stands almost alone—at least she might stand alone as the last citadel of liberty anywhere on earth—we in America quarrel and squabble, dilly-dally and delay about some little, insignificant thing or that.

Oh, Mr. President, I sometimes think we are following in the footsteps of France before she fell, when her politicians and her statesmen and her people fiddled while Hitler was preparing. My hope is that through arbitration and through sacrifice upon the part of management and labor and Government, through give-and-take methods, which is the real American way, we may be able to do something between now and next week which will give to the Senate of the United States a labor program on which we can agree in a hurry, and which will be highly satisfactory to the American people. It is the most important question for solution now existing on the home front, and I make the prophecy now that just as surely as we start a serious debate upon the labor question in the United States Senate it will take a week or 10 days before every Member of the Senate who has some idea or notion, honestly believing it to be constructive and sound, can have an opportunity to be heard. It will be a long time before we finally reach a vote upon some kind of a bill. When that bill comes out of the United States Senate I fear it will be a legislative monstrosity which will not be acceptable to a great many

Senators who may be compelled to vote for it.

Mr. President, I want to see production stimulated and not disturbed, but just as surely as we take up labor legislation, just as certainly as we do not arbitrate the labor question rather than legislate, we are going to have disturbances throughout the United States of America.

I hold no brief for labor, and I hold no brief for management. I have no pet theories as to what should or should not be done in connection with this important problem. The only thing the Senator from Illinois wants to see done is that which will be best for the interests of this great country of ours. That is what the people want. They want to see selfishness eliminated and politics adjourned. They would like to see a united front in Washington upon legislation which means so much in our successful prosecution of the war.

Sometimes, Mr. President, we have to give and we have to take; we have to make sacrifices; and sometimes individuals must admit that they have been wrong in the past, in order to pass constructive legislation which will accomplish the immediate objective. Sometimes individuals must look facts squarely in the face as they exist at the moment, and not permit something which has happened in the past to influence their judgment upon a great issue such as that before the Senate of the United States. That is what should be borne in mind in this conference today. Labor and management must look this important problem squarely in the face, and give and take, and make sacrifices, and come out with a program which will be satisfactory to the American people, because I honestly believe that the legislative body cannot legislate a labor program which will be satisfactory to the people.

Mr. President, probably what I have said will fall on deaf ears, but I have never been more sincere upon a matter since I have been a Member of the Senate than I am upon this one question, which deals so closely with the economic situation on the home front, upon which I feel it my duty to express an opinion. I hope that something constructive will come out of the conference today. My plea is that we arbitrate now, before it is too late. We must preserve unity. We must keep the morale of the American people on a high plateau. This is absolutely necessary if we are to win the war in which we are engaged.

#### ORGANIZATION OF JEWISH MILITARY UNITS IN PALESTINE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the battle for the Middle East and the Mediterranean is rapidly taking ominous form. Vichy's collaboration with Hitler in designating Pierre Laval premier is the tip-off. Soon Gibraltar and Suez will join embattled Malta in hearing and feeling the detonation of Hitler's cruel wrath. All civilization awaits with bated breath the outcome of this impending titanic struggle. More

men to arms in that threatened area is the need of the hour insofar as the United Nations are concerned. In the expressive language of Winston Churchill, all men instinctively feel with him "the crisis of manpower is at hand and will dominate the year 1942." If that be true it is best that we take stock of the situation. What are the prospects of overcoming Hitler's concentrated might? Gibraltar is strong and should withstand assault. Malta has proved her ability to take constant and continuous punishment. Britain has a fine army in Egypt fairly well equipped and fairly well supported by ships and planes, but General Rommel, Hitler's able military leader, is poised to strike a mighty blow. Soon we shall know whether the United Nation's army in Egypt is of sufficient strength. The outcome is a gambler's chance right at this moment. How tragic the uncertainty when all civilization depends upon a clear-cut victory. Why not array more men to our colors and strengthen our arms and be certain of success and leave nothing to doubt. We must have no more Dunkirks and Singapores.

Palestine stands at the very gates of Suez, the vital focal point of the lifeline of the United Nations. Suez must be held and Palestine can be an important factor in its support. Seventy-five miles east of the Suez Canal there awaits in idleness a potential Jewish army begging and pleading for the right to fight to hold Suez. One hundred thousand Jews in Palestine are demanding now as I speak the opportunity and the right to fight on the side of the defenders of Suez. When the enemy's gun is leveled at the heart, the time for quibbling is past. When the United Nations know that Hitler and Hirohito have planned with sadistic glee to clasp hands—their bloody hands—across the Suez Canal, how can the decision be postponed?

Last December the committee for a Jewish army assembled here in Washington and made known its objective. This committee is nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Many Members of Congress belong to it. The senior Senator from Colorado is a member. Our objective is to create a Jewish army to fight at the side of the United Nations on a par with the Free French, the Free Poles, the Free Czechs, and other free nationals. This new army is to be composed of Palestinian and stateless Jews from many parts of the world. No Jew from America would be eligible, for American Jews will fight under the Stars and Stripes. In Palestine there are many young, courageous Jews anxious to defend their ancient home. They know the terrain and many of them have had military training. They will be joined by the disinherited, dispossessed and stateless Jews from all the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe who have already felt the crushing power of Nazi oppression. From the Middle East it is estimated that 100,000 Jews would be recruited in 24 hours. From other parts of the world another 100,000 would flock to join. Thus an army of 200,000 men would be able to render yeoman service in the cause of survival.

I can think of no reason for the British Government's hesitation to create a Jewish army in the Middle East now. The Free French, the Free Poles, and the Free Czechs have not been denied this right. Certainly a fighting chance should be given a people bluntly told by their persecutor and would-be conqueror that they will be exterminated. Good sportsmanship, not to mention other more compelling reasons, would dictate such a right. In the House of Representatives of the United States is pending this concurrent resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the President of the United States is hereby requested to direct the Secretary of State to petition the Government of Great Britain to take such action as may be necessary to permit the organization of all-Jewish military units in Palestine.

Britain should not compel Congress to adopt that concurrent resolution. She should not force her western ally, upon whom she must depend for survival, to ask her formally to make an obviously advantageous decision in this mutual cause. The avowed policy of the United States is to furnish arms to anyone willing to fight the common enemy. America is proud to be the arsenal of democracy, and she has made "a willingness to fight" the only qualification for arms assistance. It is 12,000 miles from America to Suez. America may not therefore be able to get men to Egypt in time, but most certainly we can get arms and munitions to men in Palestine now on the ground ready and waiting to receive these arms when Britain gives approval. I plead with the leaders of Britain to act before the hour grow later.

#### DEATH OF GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, it may not be inappropriate at this time when the last sad rites are being held for him, to revert for a moment to the contemplation of the death of a very great American. General Hugh Johnson was all of that, and he was more. He pursued a straight path, perhaps roughly at times, but always with fidelity and with truth. He was a man who had an exterior which did not commend itself to certain people, but underneath there was a heart—a heart as big as ever beat in the breast of any man.

General Johnson was a critic, as we sometimes heard, but there was never any malice in what he said. There was never any attempt to glorify himself at the expense of one of his fellow beings. He criticized, and sometimes his criticisms were harsh, but the particular event needed that sort of criticism, and that sort of criticism was good.

Mr. President, General Johnson had such a career as would have made most men extremely proud. I remember during the first World War when he, a younger man, served those who were older than he, and did the work which was required in the first drawing of the lottery then held in relation to the draft. General Johnson was the man who prepared the ground for that draft, and when his work was done it was well done.

So it was with his whole life. He had certain things to say. He said them well. He said them in pointed English which all of us could understand. He did not try at all to do that which he might have done and which his education entitled him to do—use a style of English expression which would be difficult of understanding and comprehension, but he talked plainly to those to whom he wished to talk—the great body of the people.

He was a man of extraordinary ability. He was a man of absolute integrity. His honesty never was questioned. He was a man who, pursuing his course in life, did that which he believed to be right.

Mr. President, I mourn him as a great American, for he was a great American. I realize that such a tribute may detract somewhat from his stature, for in these days when our minds and our hearts are frequently given over to persons and races other than our own, to mourn a man as a great American may in the eyes of certain persons be a sin, but I am willing to commit that sin, and I mourn Gen. Hugh Johnson because he represented a great American school.

Let him rest in peace. He has played his part upon the stage of the world's theater. He has played it well. He has played a man's part in the life that was his and during the trying events of the last few years. He has done well. Let him rest in peace.

#### LABOR PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I am unable to let this occasion pass without expressing my agreement in general with the important and timely statement made a few moments ago by the able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] regarding the war problem in respect to labor legislation which Congress, the country, and labor itself confront. I agree with him that nothing could be more important than an affirmative, all-out program by way of voluntary agreement covering all related phases of the problem in the current White House conferences. I do not believe it will ever be possible to answer the vitally pressing economic factors on the home front that are involved in the war problem in this country except as they are answered simultaneously in respect to the problems of management, the problems of profits, the problems of labor, and the problems of prices. We can never do that successfully in general Senate debate.

As the Senate knows, I have always said that all-out price control, covering wages, profits, and prices ought to be given to the country as a single, comprehensive unit by way of defense against the suicide of inflationary spirals. The same thing is true of labor legislation. The sacrifices of both labor and management should be defined in the same formula so that each is assured of equity. I agree with the Senator from Illinois that if on next Monday we are to confront a general pell-mell melee on the floor of the Senate in respect to labor legislation, we are not likely to get the prudent and considered result which the

situation requires. I join in the emphasis which the Senator from Illinois has put upon the necessity for high and effective and specific administration leadership in the creation of an all-out program in this regard.

Mr. President, I wish to specify one exhibit to demonstrate the complex nature of this challenge—the wide divergence of perfectly conscientious public opinion—in respect to one of these controverted factors. Yesterday the Secretary of the Navy, in testifying before a House committee, said, according to last evening's newspapers, that the 40-hour week issue is a wage question only. I do not think that the 40-hour week question is a wage question or a war-cost question only, in its general impact upon the morale of the American people. I emphatically disagree. True, it is purely a question of overtime pay in its mathematical aspect. But in its larger aspect it is taken by millions of our people as a symbol of our alleged unwillingness to give an all-out effort to the supply lines which sustain our fighting sons. It is folly to ignore this irresistible psychology.

Is there any justification for that public attitude? There certainly is. One of the ablest discussions of the matter which I have read in some time appeared recently in an editorial in the Washington Star, from which I wish to quote in part:

Without regard to the question whether the 40-hour week, under existing circumstances, should or should not be continued, the indisputable fact is that the primary purpose of the statute is to discourage and penalize work in excess of 40 hours a week.

There can be no question about it. It is an indisputable fact; and that is the prime reason the statute was passed. There was a very definite need at the time for its passage for that specific purpose; but that specific purpose ceases to exist for the duration of this war. Such a purpose is at direct variance with every demand of the Government for more and ever more production. Such a purpose is in direct conflict with the needs of the Army and the Navy. Such a purpose collides with the public conviction as to what is needed to win this war.

I continue to quote from the editorial:

It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says—

Mr. Walling being the new Wage and Hour Administrator—

It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says, that the workweek in most war plants is in excess of 40 hours, but what he neglects to bring out is the fact that this is being done by nullifying the plain intent and effect of the statute. Thus, the real question is whether a law frankly intended to discourage work in excess of 40 hours should be retained and defended when a longer workweek has become a national necessity. To argue that a longer workweek can be introduced in spite of the law is simply to dodge the true issue.

What I am saying is that the country has its eyes on the true issue. At least a great preponderance of the country believes that it has its eyes on the true issue—and beliefs are the raw materials of morale.



Continuing to read:

Mr. Walling himself is the best authority as to the real purpose of the statute, and this real purpose readily may be ascertained by examining the brief bearing his name which has been submitted to the Supreme Court in the so-called Belo case, involving the validity of the wage and hour law. The following excerpts are pertinent.

I now quote from the Wage and Hour Administrator, in his brief in the Supreme Court:

But the Wages and Hours Act shows on its face that section 7 was directed to maximum hours. The legislative history is exceedingly clear that Congress was concerned with hours as well as with wages, and that the time-and-a-half requirement of section 7 was intended to discourage overtime work by requiring the employer to pay extra compensation therefor regardless of the magnitude of the employee's regular rate of pay. \* \* \* By requiring overtime compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate, Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima.

This is the Wage and Hour Administrator describing the purpose of the 40-hour workweek law.

Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima.

That is precisely the opinion of vast groups of the people of the country today, rightly or wrongly.

Continuing to quote from Mr. Walling's brief:

This intent is clear both on the face of the act and from its legislative history \* \* \*. Such additional compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate was intended as a sanction to enforce the statutory prohibition of employment beyond the maximum number of hours.

Mr. President, it seems to me that Administrator Walling is about the best authority available on the subject of the purpose of the 40-hour workweek law. I do not blame labor in the slightest for resisting any effort to strike down the basic peacetime principle of the 40-hour workweek. If it is even temporarily suspended, obviously it should be done only for the duration of this crisis, and only on the express terms that the 40-hour workweek shall automatically recur at the end of the emergency. But, Mr. President, during the emergency I do not believe we can satisfy the American people, I do not believe we can satisfy our men in uniform, that we in the Congress have given our full dedication to the war effort necessary to sustain our fighting sons at the front unless we create a 48-hour workweek basis for the duration of the conflict, or unless labor invites this change by voluntary attitudes.

I now revert to the address by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Lucas). He said that it is better to reach these results voluntarily than by legislation. To that I heartily agree. It is in that spirit that I endorse his belief that the greatest contribution labor and management can make to the welfare of their country at this time is a voluntary agreement upon some of the fundamental things which are essential to the creation of a satisfied public morale.

Manifestly this includes profit limitations for management. Indeed that

should be the starting point. There should be no such things as excess war profits. I am talking about mutual restraints upon all concerned. I am talking about viewing all of these problems through the eyes of the American soldier on Bataan and the American sailor on the battle seas.

But I was particularly discussing the 40-hour week and its status as a powerfully influential war symbol.

I think that patriotic organized labor made a great contribution to its own best welfare when it voluntarily gave up double time for Saturdays and holidays. I think it would make a tremendous contribution—an invincible contribution—to its own welfare and to its entrenched standing with the American people if it were voluntarily to accept an appropriately safeguarded 48-hour basic workweek for the duration of this war.

I would not blame labor for resisting any such 48-hour workweek if the advantage of the extension should inure to the benefit of the contracting employer. Of course, any overtime which the contractor figured in the basis of his price when he got his contract ought to be taken from him and returned to the Government. The recent proposition made in behalf of 400,000 radio and electrical union workers affiliated with the C. I. O., voluntarily offering to give up all overtime of this nature if the overtime were paid back into the Treasury of the United States, is typical of the sort of attitude which I am saying immensely advantages labor itself, and tremendously encourages the country.

Mr. President, I think the Senator from Illinois was correct. I doubt whether we can hope next week to work out on the floor of the Senate a complete program covering the unavoidably interlinked factors of wages, management, profits, and prices. I think we require the sort of executive recommendation and leadership for which the Senator from Illinois pleaded, because we are in a war, and war is essentially an executive function. If we can have this sort of voluntary agreement covering the essential things—and I have only touched upon one of them—to be done in behalf of maximum uninterrupted war production, it will electrify America. It will be the greatest single contribution that can be made to the public morale and to the war effort. But, Mr. President, if we cannot have it voluntarily, we shall have to get it involuntarily.

Mr. VANDENBERG subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with my previous remarks I referred to an editorial from the Washington Star, but neglected to ask that it be published in full at the conclusion of my statement. I now make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The editorial in full is as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of March 21, 1942]

#### ISSUES—TRUE AND FALSE

The charge by various officials that the public has been misinformed regarding the effect of the 40-hour week and that the press is partly responsible for this state of affairs does not bear up well under close examination.

Last Tuesday, for example, the President, authorizing direct quotation, said there was an "amazing state of misinformation" on this question. He placed the blame on the newspapers and irresponsible speeches in Congress. More recently L. Metcalfe Walling, head of the Wage and Hour Division, said that "some of our editorial writers" would have the public believe that we are trying to fight the war on a 40-hour week.

Since neither critic referred specifically to any offending newspaper or editorial writer, it is impossible, of course, to make any categorical denial of the accusations. But it can be said with confidence that newspapers on the whole have not misrepresented this question. On the contrary, the difficulty arises from the fact that champions of the 40-hour week, like Mr. Walling, have shifted their ground and are attempting to direct their arguments to a new issue, one which is wholly different from that originally raised by those who disagree with them.

Without regard to the question whether the 40-hour week, under existing circumstances, should or should not be continued, the indisputable fact is that the primary purpose of the statute is to discourage and penalize work in excess of 40 hours a week. It is quite true, as Mr. Walling says, that the workweek in most war plants is in excess of 40 hours, but what he neglects to bring out is the fact that this is being done by nullifying the plain intent and effect of the statute. Thus the real question is whether a law frankly intended to discourage work in excess of 40 hours should be retained and defended when a longer workweek has become a national necessity. To argue that a longer workweek can be introduced in spite of the law is simply to dodge the true issue.

Mr. Walling himself is the best authority as to the real purpose of the statute, and this real purpose readily may be ascertained by examining the brief bearing his name which has been submitted to the Supreme Court in the so-called Belo case, involving the validity of the wage-and-hour law. The following excerpts are pertinent.

"But the Wages and Hours Act shows on its face that section 7 was directed to maximum hours. The legislative history is exceedingly clear that Congress was concerned with hours as well as with wages and that the time and a half requirement of section 7 was intended to discourage overtime work by requiring the employer to pay extra compensation therefor regardless of the magnitude of the employee's regular rate of pay \* \* \*. By requiring overtime compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate, Congress plainly intended to discourage hours of work in excess of the stated maxima \* \* \*. This intent is clear both on the face of the act and from its legislative history \* \* \*. Such additional compensation at 150 percent of the regular rate was intended as a sanction to enforce the statutory prohibition of employment beyond the maximum number of hours."

In the light of this language from Mr. Walling's brief there can be no doubt as to the intent and probable effect of the act. Yet he and other administration officials defend the statute and urge that it be retained, although they necessarily concede and actually cite as an argument in support of their position the fact that it is not having its intended effect—that, in fact, its intent is being nullified in war industries.

The truth, of course, is that the 40-hour limitation—the plain intent of Congress—is being nullified by the payment of time and a half for overtime. But the penalty is not being paid by the employers, as intended by the act. Instead, it is being paid by the public. If this, under the circumstances, is necessary and proper, all well and good, but officials who avoid discussion of this basic fact have little reason to accuse the press of misrepresenting the issue.

# INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARIES AND ELECTIONS—SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 235, which is now on the calendar.

This resolution was unanimously recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was submitted on April 3, 1942, referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and reported back by that committee without amendment on April 6. The resolution is similar to those which have been passed in almost every recent congressional election year—1930, 1934, 1938, and 1940. Each time some slight variation was made because of the experience of the committees in the previous congressional elections. The same thing is true now. We have added a couple of new provisions; but, as a whole, the resolution is similar to the one which was passed 2 years ago.

It is important that the resolution be agreed to without further delay, because it relates to primaries as well as to elections, and primaries are now being held; in fact, already have been held. The resolution is not a controversial one. It is certainly on a nonpartisan basis; and I therefore ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read Senate Resolution 235, submitted by Mr. GREEN on April 3, 1942, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1942, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) The extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of United States Senator in 1942 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) The amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles and other transportation facilities), by any individual group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention held in 1942, at which a candidate for United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) The expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or in-

fluencing the nomination or election of any such candidate; and

(5) Such other matters relating to the election of United States Senators in 1942, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee, under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, more than a week ago this resolution was called

to the attention of the Senate by the able Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas]. At that time he expressed some doubt regarding one section of the resolution. I regret that he is temporarily absent. I joined with him in objecting to the consideration of the resolution at that time. I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution today if it is agreeable to the other Senators, particularly the Senator from Illinois.

The resolution is in the usual form, and is similar to resolutions which have been adopted by the Senate for many years without debate or objection. I think it is precisely in the language of the one which was before the Senate last year regarding campaign expenditures. There is immediate necessity for its adoption, which I think always ought to be considered in matters of this kind that come up during a practical recess of Congress. There is need for legislation of this kind, since it covers primary elections as well as other elections, and a primary election was held yesterday to which I attach some importance and significance.

In view of that fact, if it is perfectly agreeable to the Senator from Illinois, I have personally no objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I do not intend to object. I should like to inquire, however, what appropriation is authorized by the resolution.

Mr. GREEN. The amount is the same as in previous years—\$30,000.

Mr. WALSH. In previous years, have additional sums been asked by the committee?

Mr. GREEN. I am not informed as to that.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think I can answer that question. Last year I think \$30,000 more than covered the expenses of the investigation, but in some former years, particularly when we had before us the Vare case and the Smith case, a larger sum was appropriated for the activities of a special committee.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, much depends upon what is developed.

Mr. GREEN. Yes; but the pending resolution provides that the expenses of the committee shall not exceed \$30,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. If the committee needs additional funds it will have to come to the Senate and ask for them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

## STRIKES AND SLOWDOWNS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have received from Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments of the Navy Department, an official report respecting strikes and slowdowns for the week ending April 11, 1942.

I shall read this report to the Senate. I shall do so because if slowdowns, as



this report says, are interfering with our war-production program, then immediate action should be taken, as nothing would be more insidious as undermining our public morale than slowdowns which reduce production.

These slowdowns were reported in eight very vital war plants having important contracts. This report does not include alleged slowdowns on contracts made by the Maritime Commission or the War Department; but I have asked for information as to these, also.

I wish to emphasize that I am making this information public for the purpose of directing public attention to this ominous situation. I am not attempting to place the blame—whether it lies with labor, lack of cooperation on the part of the manufacturers, or inefficiency of Washington bureaus. I do say, all I know is the statement in the report of the Navy Department however, that this condition has been reported officially by the Navy Department and has been referred to in testimony before the House committee by Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission.

This report is especially impressive to me in that at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., in several sections of the plant, the report says, all of the employees, including the foremen, are enemy aliens. If this be the case, then it is the duty of the proper branch of Government to clean out all enemy aliens in such an important plant, which is reported by the Navy Department to be operating at only 40 percent of full capacity.

At the Hayes Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., while the primary cause of the operation at 65 percent of capacity is given by the Navy Department as the union's demand for wage increases, yet the further statement is made that continual changes in specifications by prime contractors are also a contributing cause.

At the Bendix Aviation Co., South Bend, Ind., it is stated that 75 percent of production exists because workers are one-half hour late in reporting for work in the morning, and stop one-half hour before the shift ends. It is also reported that the management is not using all available machines.

Unless these slowdowns are stopped immediately, some steps must be taken to determine at once who is to blame—whether labor, management, or the bureaus at Washington. Wherever the blame rests, it is imperative that correction be made promptly. The only way we can win this war is by means of a united effort on the part of all our citizens.

This report is signed by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, and was prepared by direction of Mr. L. M. Atkins. It reads as follows:

The following slowdowns have been reported:

Atlas Press Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Status: Twenty-five percent slowdown has been in effect since February 25, due to S. W. O. C. demand for closed shop and wage increases.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. What is embraced in the term "slowdown"?

Mr. BYRD. A slowdown, as I understand, is due to causes which could be corrected, and as a result the plants are not operating at full capacity.

Mr. WALSH. The term does not necessarily mean voluntarily refusing to do a day's work; does it?

Mr. BYRD. I think it could mean that.

Mr. WALSH. It is a rather broad statement.

Mr. BYRD. It is a broad statement; and I was so astonished at it that I have taken the privilege of having it inserted in the RECORD and telling the Senate about it.

The report came from the Navy Department. I shall read the Senator the reasons given in the various instances for the slowdowns. I repeat:

The following slowdowns have been reported:

Atlas Press Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Status: Twenty-five-percent slowdown has been in effect since February 25, due to Steel Workers' Organizing Committee demand for closed shop and wage increases.

Aluminum Co. of America, Detroit, Mich.—

One of the most vital of all defense plants—

Status: This company has been operating at approximately 40 percent of capacity and it is alleged that the local leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are responsible.

Bendix Aviation Co., South Bend, Ind.—

A very important war plant—

Status: Seventy-five percent production exists at this plant as a result of workers on each shift reporting for work a half an hour late and stopping a half hour before the shift ends. It is also reported that the management is not using all available machines.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Status: This plant is operating at 40 percent of capacity due to labor leaders' demand for slowdown, and also because of inefficient management. It is reported that in several sections of the plant all of the employees, including the foremen, are enemy aliens.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio—

A most vital war plant—

Status: The inspector of naval aircraft reports that United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations local labor leaders were responsible for constant discontent of the workers caused by statements that they were overworked, the hours too long, and wages inadequate. Plant operating about 60 percent of capacity.

Hayes Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Status: This company is an important prime contractor and also an important supplier of aircraft parts for Brewster Aeronautical Corporation. The plant is operating at 65 percent of capacity and it appears that the primary cause of the trouble is the unions' demand for wage increases. However, management reports that continual changes in specifications by prime contractors is also a contributing cause.

Shelmar Products Co., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Status: As a result of 90-percent slow-down beginning April 6, company has had to close plant. Issue, wage increases.

Thorrez-Maes Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich.

Status: Since the men returned to work on February 11 after a prolonged strike, a slow-

down has resulted. National Labor Relations Board held an election March 31 with Congress of Industrial Organizations winning. However, the election has not solved the difficulties.

This report was signed and sent to me voluntarily by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments of the Navy Department. I know nothing about the matter except what is contained in the report.

Mr. President, I ask to insert in the RECORD a report on strikes on naval defense contracts.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subject: Strikes on naval defense contracts.

There are listed below strikes which were in effect during the week ending April 11, 1942, in plants having naval defense contracts. More information may be obtained from the Shore Establishments Division, room 2505, branch 4674, where information as to discrepancies noticed or as to urgency of contracts in the plants listed should be sent.

The following strikes have been settled:

Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio: Began April 7; ended April 7. Status: 220 fabricators affected. There was a sit-down strike of the first two shifts. Issue, wages.

Ohio Tool Co.: Cleveland, Ohio: Began April 4; ended April 7. Status: 41 affected. Issue, wages.

Roller Bearings Co. of America, Trenton, N. J.: Began March 26; ended March 30. Status: 375 affected.

The following strike is continuing:

Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.: Began April 10. Status: 2,000 affected. Issue, wages. When the midnight shift reported for work on April 10, 15 men were picketing the main gate, and prevented all workers from entering the plant. The strike was called by a local leader of the S. W. O. C., but was otherwise unauthorized. The Governor of West Virginia has been requested to use his influence to end the strike.

USE OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE BY BOWLING COORDINATOR

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, some days ago I called to the attention of the Senate the fact that Mr. Jack M. Willem, National Bowling Coordinator, had been using the franking privilege for the purpose of creating throughout the country sentiment to have bowling established as a vital defense project and thereby exclude bowling equipment from priority orders. I submitted a copy of this circular to the Postmaster General, whose reply states these communications were sent out illegally under the franking privilege. Therefore, I have asked him to prosecute the parties guilty of this practice.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a copy of the letter from Postmaster General Walker and a copy of my reply; likewise, a copy of a letter I have written to the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, head of the Federal Security Agency, to which agency the Physical Fitness Division of the Office of Civilian Defense was transferred.

This demonstrates the extent to which the Physical Fitness Division has been used for commercializing, as Mr. Willem is identified to me as an executive of the

Stack-Globe Advertising Agency, which handles the account of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., which company, I understand, holds a virtual monopoly on the manufacture of bowling equipment.

I have seen an advertisement in Collier's April 4 issue inserted by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. In the corner of this advertisement is the following:

Hale America! Join the Hale America Bowling Legion. Get in touch with your league secretary at once to find out how you, too, can actively participate in the physical fitness program of the Office of Civilian Defense.

This indicates the commercial tie-up between Mr. Willem, as national bowling coordinator, and the company which has a monopoly of the manufacture of bowling equipment.

I have furnished the Postmaster General full information by statements of those who received the literature from Mr. Willem's office, urging that letters be secured from citizens stating that bowling has helped them, these letters to be sent to Washington to prevent bowling equipment and supplies from being placed under restrictions because of defense needs.

I assume the Postmaster General will institute proceedings immediately for this violation of the law.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred may be printed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letters are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1942.

Hon. HARRY F. BYRD,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 4, submitting a circular from the Office of Civilian Defense and inviting attention to the request therein "to use influence to prevent restrictions being placed on bowling equipment." It is noted that the circular is sent out over the name of E. H. Baumgarten, secretary, American Bowling Congress, and Coordinator, Men's Bowling Activity, Office of Civilian Defense.

Under the law governing the exercise of the penalty privilege embodied in section 615, Postal Laws and Regulations, such privilege is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

The circular does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government and, furthermore, the Secretary of the American Bowling Congress as such is not an officer of the Government.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER,  
Postmaster General.

APRIL 15, 1942.

Hon. FRANK C. WALKER,  
The Postmaster General,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WALKER: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9.

You state in this letter that the circular from the Office of Civilian Defense, the purpose of which was to influence the Government to classify bowling equipment as an essential part of national defense, does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government and, therefore, was distributed illegally through the mails.

Enclosed is one of the original envelopes, showing that this was distributed under frank, and I can furnish other evidence, if you desire.

I ask that you institute the proper proceedings to impose all penalties against those who are guilty of using the mail under Government frank for this purpose. I ask this because I am informed that Mr. Jack M. Willem is an executive of the Stack-Globe Advertising Agency, which handles the account of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., which company I understand holds a virtual monopoly on the manufacture of bowling equipment. This not only indicates a lack of patriotism but shows the use of the official frank under the Office of Civilian Defense to accomplish a purpose which would be of direct financial benefit to Mr. Willem, assuming that he is a member of this firm, which I am informed by responsible persons is correct.

With best wishes, I am,  
Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

APRIL 15, 1942.

Hon. PAUL V. McNUTT,  
Federal Security Agency,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. McNUTT: A complaint has been made to me that Mr. Jack M. Willem, who is National Bowling Coordinator under your Physical Fitness Division, has been using the franking privilege of the Government for the purpose of creating sentiment to have bowling equipment considered as being necessary to national defense and, therefore, not subject to priority regulations.

I have submitted the correspondence to the Postmaster General, Mr. Frank C. Walker, and enclose you a copy of his reply, likewise a copy of my letter to Postmaster General Walker, asking him to proceed against those guilty of this violation of the franking privilege.

The circular letter which was sent out under the frank was printed on the letterhead of Jack M. Willem, National Bowling Coordinator, Division of Physical Fitness, Office of Civilian Defense, and was signed by E. H. Baumgarten, Secretary, American Bowling Congress, Coordinator, Men's Bowling Activity, Office of Civilian Defense. I enclose you a copy of this correspondence, which I had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I am calling this to your attention, as I assume you will want to take the proper steps to discipline those who are guilty of such practice.

With best wishes, I am,  
Cordially yours,

HARRY F. BYRD.

#### RACIAL RELATIONS ADVISERS IN OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record an editorial and an article from the Washington Tribune, a Negro publication, in which reference is made to the amounts paid by the Office of Civilian Defense for so-called racial advisers who have been appointed throughout the country.

When an investigation of this agency was before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I stated that the Negroes of America were just as patriotic as any other class of our citizens and did not need special racial advisers in order to have them participate in the fullest measure in the war effort of our country. A leading Negro publication, the Washington Tribune, confirms this position.

In view of the importance of this utterance as coming from one of the leading Negro newspapers of the country, I desire

to have it made a part of the Record. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point the editorial and article from this publication.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Tribune]

#### OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE AND NEGRO THINKING

Something stinks in the Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense.

This office, headed by Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, was created when Mayor LaGuardia and Mrs. Roosevelt were running things in the DuPont Circle Building.

While the function of the Race Relations Unit would appear obvious, we have yet to feel the presence of the unit with its dozens of Negroes on its pay rolls.

Mrs. Fauset, renowned for her acceptance of speaking engagements which she never fulfills, is harder to reach than the President; consequently all we have been able to ascertain concerning her duties is that she is hired at \$4,600 to advise her boss "what the Negro thinks."

She has surrounded herself with "little race advisers" in the field, who keep her posted on "what the Negro thinks" in the region, and she, in turn, relays this thinking to Dean Landis.

The Tribune thinks that the employment of some 15 Negroes at \$4,600 per year removes these Negroes from the "turf" but serves no useful purpose, and is out of place in the Office of Civilian Defense, which should be building air-raid shelters and preparing this country for protection during an air raid, whether the Negro thinks or not. It is so much "bunk" and waste of the taxpayers' money.

We think Mrs. Fauset thinks so too, for she has refused to give us the names, salaries, and functions of her unusually large staff, for fear some Members of Congress may think as the Tribune thinks, and as the record of the Race Relations Unit suggests, that the Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense should be abolished. We'll tell you why next week.

[From the Washington Tribune of April 11, 1942]

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SALARIES PAID IN OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE FOR "RACE ADVISERS"

The Federal Government is spending \$120,000 a year to maintain its Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense. This is more money than is spent by any other Government department or agency for advice on Negro affairs. The few departments of Government that employ Negro advisers receive all the advice they want from one person.

But the Office of Civilian Defense has employed seven Negroes, with the title of "Racial Relations Adviser" at salaries of \$4,600 each. It has one assistant racial relations adviser at \$3,800 a year; two are employed at \$3,200 a year, with titles of "Associate Racial Relations Adviser." One physical fitness representative is employed at \$3,200 a year and an information specialist at \$3,800 completes the list of Negro executives in the Office of Civilian Defense.

#### FORTY-NINE CLERKS

These 12 officials require the assistance of 49 clerks, stenographers, and secretaries, with an average salary of \$1,440 per year, totalling an annual expenditure for clerks for 12 race relations advisers of \$70,560. The total salaries paid executives of the Race Relations Unit amounts to \$49,560. In other words, the Office of Civilian Defense is paying \$119,960 for advice on Negro relations.



A look-see at the list of advisers reveals the following names:

Crystal Byrd Fauset, Anna A. Hedgeman, Furman L. Templeton, Charles V. Carr, Loring B. Moore, Joseph J. Rhoads, Maj. Milton T. Dean.

Thelma P. Tabb, assistant racial relations adviser, is said to have resigned. William D. Alexander is the information specialist. Pauline Redmond and Charlotte Moton are associate racial relations advisers, and Jesse Owens is the physical-fitness representative.

#### DEAN OF ADVISERS

Mrs. Fauset, being the first racial relations adviser appointed, and assigned to Washington headquarters, is supposed to be the dean of advisers, inasmuch as it was upon her advice that these other advisers were appointed and assigned to various regions.

The relative accomplishments of this unusually large corps of race advisers is uncertain, inasmuch as Mrs. Fauset declined to give this information to the Tribune, or even reveal any information whatsoever concerning her division.

Through protest and other methods, the Tribune finally succeeded in getting a portion of this information from the chief of the press relations section of the Office of Civilian Defense.

There are several departments of the Government where the employment of a race relations adviser is of utmost importance, but the Office of Civilian Defense, created as it was for the purpose of handling the responsibility for protection of life and property during the war, is not such an agency that should call for a corps of Negro advisers at a cost to the Government of \$120,000 per year.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ADVISERS

The stake of the Negro in the war is as great and in many respects greater than that of any other racial group. By that token Negroes should be and are willing to make sacrifices the same as any other race. We have individuals and responsible agencies created to deal with the Negro problems. They know those problems. They know what is in the best interest of the race as a whole, and they are willing to impart that information to any governmental agency that requests it, and free of charge.

An example of what we have in mind is the recent appointment of two prominent Negroes as advisers to the Secretary of Agriculture at \$1 a year. The advice they will give to Secretary Wickard, at a cost to the Government of \$2 a year, will, in all probability, be a hundred times more reliable and valuable than the advice that is costing us \$120,000 a year.

As we scan the list of advisers, associate and what not, there are many names not familiar to the Negroes generally. Who they are and what their qualifications are to serve as advisers for a race of some 15,000,000 people are very important questions, the answers to which the Negroes are certainly entitled to have.

#### SHOULD BE COMPETENT

What it is about these people that the race relations adviser in Washington does not want publicized remains a mystery. There are advisers for six different districts. The Negroes within these districts are entitled to know who the Negro is that is advising on their particular affairs. They should have assurances that the persons giving the advice are competent to advise.

The newspapers are entitled to have any information concerning the war efforts that does not give aid and comfort to the enemy. An information specialist is employed at \$3,800 per year to maintain press relations with the Negro press. We have read very little of Office of Civilian Defense activities from his pen, and this paper has not had the first release from his office.

#### TO ADVISE ON ADVISERS

He was not permitted to give us the names, salaries, and titles of Negroes employed by the Office of Civilian Defense. How this could be of aid and comfort to the enemy we do not know. Apparently there was some difference of opinion concerning this aspect for the chief of the press relations relayed the information to us.

The background of these advisers will be gone into, and brought to public attention in articles on the Office of Civilian Defense that will follow. We feel that the Tribune should advise the Negro public of the activities of the advisers, and this will be done in succeeding articles.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SMATHERS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing a nomination), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, N. Y., to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y. Reappointment.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Finance:

Raymond Miller, of Galatea, Colo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Reappointment.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Alva D. Bernhard, to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from November 23, 1941;

Capt. Alan G. Kirk, to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from November 24, 1941;

Sundry officers for promotion in the Navy;

Several officers for promotion as general officers in the Marine Corps; and

Several officers for appointment and promotion and several citizens for appointment as second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. SMATHERS. I move that the President be notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. SMATHERS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, April 20, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

#### WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

E. M. Basye, of Missouri, to be Work Projects administrator for Missouri, effective May 1, 1942.

#### UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Albert H. Ladner, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the unexpired term of 6 years from March 15, 1941, vice John M. Morin, deceased.

#### REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Arthur J. Ewing, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Reappointment.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Earl D. Krickbaum, of Pennsylvania, to be a principal statistician in the Selective Service System.

The compensation to be paid Mr. Krickbaum will be \$5,600 per annum.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Emil Fred Reinhardt (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Ira Thomas Wyche (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Gustav Henry Franke (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Blaine Hershey (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

##### TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Ralph Corbett Smith (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Richard Schmidt (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Jerome Jackson Waters, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Augustus Milton Gurney (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Rex Webb Beasley (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Gardiner Helmick (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Russell Gilbert Barkalow (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Glenn Livesay (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Archibald Campbell (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Carey Lee (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Hume Peabody (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Frank O'Driscoll Hunter (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Harold Lee George (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Eugene Farthing (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Shepler Ward FitzGerald, Air Corps.

Col. Walter Francis Kraus (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Isaiah Davies (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Philip Edward Brown (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Donald Angus Davison (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Harold Mark McClelland (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. John Ernest Dahlquist (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Clayton Lawrence Bissell (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Claire Lee Chennault (captain, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

##### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

First Lt. Robert Patrick Campbell, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Paul Celestin Le Golvan, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Walter Cecil Twineham, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Herbert Edward Block, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Frederick Whiting Timmerman, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Abraham Chartock, Medical Corps Reserve.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Lyman Lincoln Judge, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1940.

###### TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Robin Bruce Epler, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from June 13, 1939.

Second Lt. Julius Porter Farls, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1939, effective April 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Donald Haynes Heaton, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Albert Howell Snider, Signal Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Jesse Duncan Thompson, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harry White Trimble, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Wharton Clayton Cochran, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. John Frederick Harris, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harold Edward Nankivell, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Harold Wesley Norton, Field Artillery, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Edgar Thornton Poole, Jr., Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Clyde Arnold Thompson, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. George Henry Pittman, Jr., Signal Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### To be colonels with rank from April 1, 1942

Lt. Col. Charles Nathaniel Sawyer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Gilbert Richard Cook, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Max Weston Sullivan, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Franklin Cummings Sibert, Infantry (temporary major general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Archibald Vincent Arnold, Field Artillery (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Stephen J. Chamberlin, Infantry (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. John Traylor McLane, Cavalry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. William Horace Hobson, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Lt. Col. Raymond Oscar Barton, Infantry (temporary brigadier general, Army of the United States).

###### To be lieutenant colonel with rank from May 3, 1942

Maj. Leo George Clarke, Adjutant General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

###### To be lieutenant colonels with rank from May 4, 1942

Maj. Hugh Carlton Dorrien, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Shirley Randolph Hurt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. James Carl Horne, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Werner Watson Moore, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Fremont Byron Hodson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Robert Theodore Zane, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Irving Compton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Rudolph William Broedlow, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Albert Edmund Rothermich, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Stowe Thompson Sutton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. James Ainsworth Brown, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Elliott Raymond Thorpe, Infantry (temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Douglas Sugg, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Milo Cooper Pratt, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. LeRoy Allen Walthall, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

###### To be lieutenant colonel with rank from May 31, 1942

Maj. Lucas Victor Beau, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States; temporary colonel, Air Corps).

##### MEDICAL CORPS

###### To be colonels

Lt. Col. Edward Allen Noyes, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 9, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles Woodward Riley, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 10, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles George Sinclair, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 11, 1942.

Lt. Col. Charles George Hutter, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 12, 1942.

Lt. Col. Frederick Henry Petters, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 13, 1942.

Lt. Col. Robert Parvin Williams, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 15, 1942.

Lt. Col. Edwin Brooks Maynard, Medical Corps, with rank from May 16, 1942.

Lt. Col. Harvard Clayton Moore, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 17, 1942.

Lt. Col. Arden Freer, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 18, 1942.

Lt. Col. Paul Adolph Schule, Medical Corps (temporary colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from May 19, 1942.

###### To be majors

Capt. Roland Keith Charles, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 20, 1942.

Capt. Joseph Julius Hornisher, Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 22, 1942.

###### To be captains

First Lt. Alonzo Allan Towner, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 4, 1942.

First Lt. Wilbur Dwight Dice, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 10, 1942.

First Lt. Ralph Everett Reiner, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 15, 1942.

First Lt. Francis Patterson Wells, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 17, 1942.

First Lt. William Nelson Donovan, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 29, 1942.

First Lt. Norman Clemm Veale, Medical Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 30, 1942.

##### DENTAL CORPS

###### To be captains

First Lt. Richard Jackmond Burch, Dental Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from May 5, 1942.

First Lt. James Perry Williams, Dental Corps (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 22, 1942.

##### CHAPLAINS

###### To be major

Chaplain (captain) Frederick Herbert Moehlmann, United States Army (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from May 9, 1942.

##### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### POSTMASTER

Silvio Broussard to be postmaster at New Iberia, in the State of Louisiana.

##### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 16 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

##### POSTMASTERS

###### ARKANSAS

James G. Mosley, Rison.

###### MISSOURI

Pearl E. Bussert, Wardell.

###### NEW JERSEY

Ernest B. Helmrich, Hopatcong.

Edith B. Brooks, Kingston.

Anthony J. Ciocci, New Providence.

William J. Morris, Wyckoff.

###### OKLAHOMA

Grace E. Wandell, Coyle.